

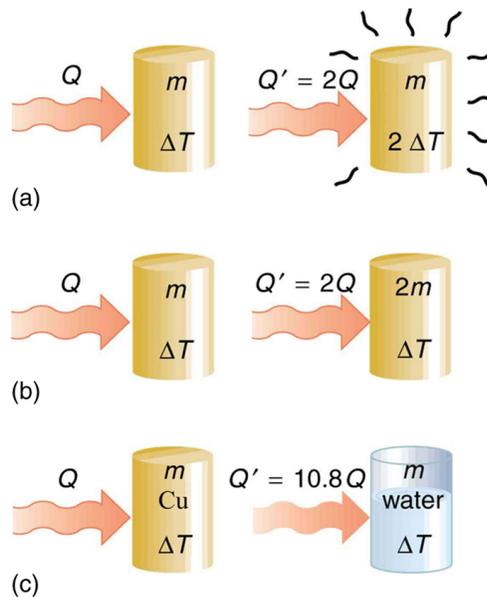


Temperature Change and Heat Capacity

Bởi:

OpenStaxCollege

One of the major effects of heat transfer is temperature change: heating increases the temperature while cooling decreases it. We assume that there is no phase change and that no work is done on or by the system. Experiments show that the transferred heat depends on three factors—the change in temperature, the mass of the system, and the substance and phase of the substance.



The heat Q transferred to cause a temperature change depends on the magnitude of the temperature change, the mass of the system, and the substance and phase involved. (a) The amount of heat transferred is directly proportional to the temperature change. To double the temperature change of a mass m , you need to add twice the heat. (b) The amount of heat transferred is also directly proportional to the mass. To cause an equivalent temperature change in a doubled mass, you need to add twice the heat. (c) The amount of heat transferred depends on the substance and its phase. If it takes an amount Q of heat to cause a temperature change ΔT in a given mass of copper, it will take 10.8 times that amount of heat to cause the equivalent temperature change in the same mass of water assuming no phase change in either substance.

Temperature Change and Heat Capacity

The dependence on temperature change and mass are easily understood. Owing to the fact that the (average) kinetic energy of an atom or molecule is proportional to the absolute temperature, the internal energy of a system is proportional to the absolute temperature and the number of atoms or molecules. Owing to the fact that the transferred heat is equal to the change in the internal energy, the heat is proportional to the mass of the substance and the temperature change. The transferred heat also depends on the substance so that, for example, the heat necessary to raise the temperature is less for alcohol than for water. For the same substance, the transferred heat also depends on the phase (gas, liquid, or solid).

Heat Transfer and Temperature Change

The quantitative relationship between heat transfer and temperature change contains all three factors:

$$Q = mc\Delta T,$$

where Q is the symbol for heat transfer, m is the mass of the substance, and ΔT is the change in temperature. The symbol c stands for specific heat and depends on the material and phase. The specific heat is the amount of heat necessary to change the temperature of 1.00 kg of mass by 1.00°C. The specific heat c is a property of the substance; its SI unit is J/(kg · K) or J/(kg · °C). Recall that the temperature change (ΔT) is the same in units of kelvin and degrees Celsius. If heat transfer is measured in kilocalories, then *the unit of specific heat* is kcal/(kg · °C).

Values of specific heat must generally be looked up in tables, because there is no simple way to calculate them. In general, the specific heat also depends on the temperature. [\[link\]](#) lists representative values of specific heat for various substances. Except for gases, the temperature and volume dependence of the specific heat of most substances is weak. We see from this table that the specific heat of water is five times that of glass and ten times that of iron, which means that it takes five times as much heat to raise the temperature of water the same amount as for glass and ten times as much heat to raise the temperature of water as for iron. In fact, water has one of the largest specific heats of any material, which is important for sustaining life on Earth.

Calculating the Required Heat: Heating Water in an Aluminum Pan

A 0.500 kg aluminum pan on a stove is used to heat 0.250 liters of water from 20.0°C to 80.0°C. (a) How much heat is required? What percentage of the heat is used to raise the temperature of (b) the pan and (c) the water?

Strategy

Temperature Change and Heat Capacity

The pan and the water are always at the same temperature. When you put the pan on the stove, the temperature of the water and the pan is increased by the same amount. We use the equation for the heat transfer for the given temperature change and mass of water and aluminum. The specific heat values for water and aluminum are given in [\[link\]](#).

Solution

Because water is in thermal contact with the aluminum, the pan and the water are at the same temperature.

1. Calculate the temperature difference:

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i = 60.0^\circ\text{C}.$$

2. Calculate the mass of water. Because the density of water is 1000 kg/m^3 , one liter of water has a mass of 1 kg, and the mass of 0.250 liters of water is $m_w = 0.250 \text{ kg}$.

3. Calculate the heat transferred to the water. Use the specific heat of water in [\[link\]](#):

$$Q_w = m_w c_w \Delta T = (0.250 \text{ kg})(4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C})(60.0^\circ\text{C}) = 62.8 \text{ kJ}.$$

4. Calculate the heat transferred to the aluminum. Use the specific heat for aluminum in [\[link\]](#):

$$Q_{\text{Al}} = m_{\text{Al}} c_{\text{Al}} \Delta T = (0.500 \text{ kg})(900 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C})(60.0^\circ\text{C}) = 27.0 \times 10^4 \text{ J} = 27.0 \text{ kJ}.$$

5. Compare the percentage of heat going into the pan versus that going into the water. First, find the total transferred heat:

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = Q_w + Q_{\text{Al}} = 62.8 \text{ kJ} + 27.0 \text{ kJ} = 89.8 \text{ kJ}.$$

Thus, the amount of heat going into heating the pan is

$$\frac{27.0 \text{ kJ}}{89.8 \text{ kJ}} \times 100\% = 30.1\%,$$

and the amount going into heating the water is

$$\frac{62.8 \text{ kJ}}{89.8 \text{ kJ}} \times 100\% = 69.9\% .$$

Discussion

In this example, the heat transferred to the container is a significant fraction of the total transferred heat. Although the mass of the pan is twice that of the water, the specific heat of water is over four times greater than that of aluminum. Therefore, it takes a bit more than twice the heat to achieve the given temperature change for the water as compared to the aluminum pan.



The smoking brakes on this truck are a visible evidence of the mechanical equivalent of heat.
Calculating the Temperature Increase from the Work Done on a Substance: Truck Brakes Overheat on Downhill Runs

Truck brakes used to control speed on a downhill run do work, converting gravitational potential energy into increased internal energy (higher temperature) of the brake material. This conversion prevents the gravitational potential energy from being converted into kinetic energy of the truck. The problem is that the mass of the truck is large compared with that of the brake material absorbing the energy, and the temperature increase may occur too fast for sufficient heat to transfer from the brakes to the environment.

Calculate the temperature increase of 100 kg of brake material with an average specific heat of $800 \text{ J/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ if the material retains 10% of the energy from a 10,000-kg truck descending 75.0 m (in vertical displacement) at a constant speed.

Strategy

If the brakes are not applied, gravitational potential energy is converted into kinetic energy. When brakes are applied, gravitational potential energy is converted into internal energy of the brake material. We first calculate the gravitational potential energy (Mgh) that the entire truck loses in its descent and then find the temperature increase produced in the brake material alone.

Solution

1. Calculate the change in gravitational potential energy as the truck goes downhill

$$Mgh = (10,000 \text{ kg})(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(75.0 \text{ m}) = 7.35 \times 10^6 \text{ J.}$$

2. Calculate the temperature from the heat transferred using $Q=Mgh$ and

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{mc},$$

Temperature Change and Heat Capacity

where m is the mass of the brake material. Insert the values $m = 100 \text{ kg}$ and $c = 800 \text{ J/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ to find

$$\Delta T = \frac{(7.35 \times 10^6 \text{ J})}{(100 \text{ kg})(800 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C})} = 92^\circ\text{C}.$$

Discussion

This temperature is close to the boiling point of water. If the truck had been traveling for some time, then just before the descent, the brake temperature would likely be higher than the ambient temperature. The temperature increase in the descent would likely raise the temperature of the brake material above the boiling point of water, so this technique is not practical. However, the same idea underlies the recent hybrid technology of cars, where mechanical energy (gravitational potential energy) is converted by the brakes into electrical energy (battery).

Specific Heats

The values for solids and liquids are at constant volume and at 25°C , except as noted.
of Various Substances

Substances	Specific heat (c)	
Solids	$\text{J/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$	$\text{kcal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ These values are identical in units of $\text{cal/g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$.
Aluminum	900	0.215
Asbestos	800	0.19
Concrete, granite (average)	840	0.20
Copper	387	0.0924
Glass	840	0.20
Gold	129	0.0308
Human body (average at 37°C)	3500	0.83
Ice (average, -50°C to 0°C)	2090	0.50
Iron, steel	452	0.108
Lead	128	0.0305
Silver	235	0.0562

Temperature Change and Heat Capacity

Substances	Specific heat (c)	
Wood	1700	0.4
<i>Liquids</i>		
Benzene	1740	0.415
Ethanol	2450	0.586
Glycerin	2410	0.576
Mercury	139	0.0333
Water (15.0 °C)	4186	1.000
<i>Gases</i> c_v at constant volume and at 20.0°C, except as noted, and at 1.00 atm average pressure. Values in parentheses are c_p at a constant pressure of 1.00 atm.		
Air (dry)	721 (1015)	0.172 (0.242)
Ammonia	1670 (2190)	0.399 (0.523)
Carbon dioxide	638 (833)	0.152 (0.199)
Nitrogen	739 (1040)	0.177 (0.248)
Oxygen	651 (913)	0.156 (0.218)
Steam (100°C)	1520 (2020)	0.363 (0.482)

Note that [\[link\]](#) is an illustration of the mechanical equivalent of heat. Alternatively, the temperature increase could be produced by a blow torch instead of mechanically.

Calculating the Final Temperature When Heat Is Transferred Between Two Bodies: Pouring Cold Water in a Hot Pan

Suppose you pour 0.250 kg of 20.0°C water (about a cup) into a 0.500-kg aluminum pan off the stove with a temperature of 150°C. Assume that the pan is placed on an insulated

pad and that a negligible amount of water boils off. What is the temperature when the water and pan reach thermal equilibrium a short time later?

Strategy

The pan is placed on an insulated pad so that little heat transfer occurs with the surroundings. Originally the pan and water are not in thermal equilibrium: the pan is at a higher temperature than the water. Heat transfer then restores thermal equilibrium once the water and pan are in contact. Because heat transfer between the pan and water takes place rapidly, the mass of evaporated water is negligible and the magnitude of the heat lost by the pan is equal to the heat gained by the water. The exchange of heat stops once a thermal equilibrium between the pan and the water is achieved. The heat exchange can be written as $|Q_{\text{hot}}| = Q_{\text{cold}}$.

Solution

1. Use the equation for heat transfer $Q = mc\Delta T$ to express the heat lost by the aluminum pan in terms of the mass of the pan, the specific heat of aluminum, the initial temperature of the pan, and the final temperature:

$$Q_{\text{hot}} = m_{\text{Al}}c_{\text{Al}}(T_f - 150^\circ\text{C}).$$

2. Express the heat gained by the water in terms of the mass of the water, the specific heat of water, the initial temperature of the water and the final temperature:

$$Q_{\text{cold}} = m_{\text{W}}c_{\text{W}}(T_f - 20.0^\circ\text{C}).$$

3. Note that $Q_{\text{hot}} < 0$ and $Q_{\text{cold}} > 0$ and that they must sum to zero because the heat lost by the hot pan must be the same as the heat gained by the cold water:

$$Q_{\text{cold}} + Q_{\text{hot}} = 0,$$

$$Q_{\text{cold}} = -Q_{\text{hot}},$$

$$m_{\text{W}}c_{\text{W}}(T_f - 20.0^\circ\text{C}) = -m_{\text{Al}}c_{\text{Al}}(T_f - 150^\circ\text{C}).$$

4. This an equation for the unknown final temperature, T_f
5. Bring all terms involving T_f on the left hand side and all other terms on the right hand side. Solve for T_f ,

$$T_f = \frac{m_{\text{Al}}c_{\text{Al}}(150^\circ\text{C}) + m_{\text{W}}c_{\text{W}}(20.0^\circ\text{C})}{m_{\text{Al}}c_{\text{Al}} + m_{\text{W}}c_{\text{W}}},$$

and insert the numerical values:

$$\begin{aligned} T_f &= \frac{(0.500 \text{ kg})(900 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C})(150^\circ\text{C}) + (0.250 \text{ kg})(4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C})(20.0^\circ\text{C})}{(0.500 \text{ kg})(900 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}) + (0.250 \text{ kg})(4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C})} \\ &= \frac{88430 \text{ J}}{1496.5 \text{ J}^\circ\text{C}} \\ &= 59.1^\circ\text{C}. \end{aligned}$$

Discussion

This is a typical *calorimetry* problem—two bodies at different temperatures are brought in contact with each other and exchange heat until a common temperature is reached. Why is the final temperature so much closer to 20.0°C than 150°C? The reason is that water has a greater specific heat than most common substances and thus undergoes a small temperature change for a given heat transfer. A large body of water, such as a lake, requires a large amount of heat to increase its temperature appreciably. This explains why the temperature of a lake stays relatively constant during a day even when the temperature change of the air is large. However, the water temperature does change over longer times (e.g., summer to winter).

Take-Home Experiment: Temperature Change of Land and Water

What heats faster, land or water?

To study differences in heat capacity:

- Place equal masses of dry sand (or soil) and water at the same temperature into two small jars. (The average density of soil or sand is about 1.6 times that of water, so you can achieve approximately equal masses by using 50% more water by volume.)
- Heat both (using an oven or a heat lamp) for the same amount of time.
- Record the final temperature of the two masses.
- Now bring both jars to the same temperature by heating for a longer period of time.
- Remove the jars from the heat source and measure their temperature every 5 minutes for about 30 minutes.

Which sample cools off the fastest? This activity replicates the phenomena responsible for land breezes and sea breezes.

Check Your Understanding

If 25 kJ is necessary to raise the temperature of a block from 25°C to 30°C, how much heat is necessary to heat the block from 45°C to 50°C?

The heat transfer depends only on the temperature difference. Since the temperature differences are the same in both cases, the same 25 kJ is necessary in the second case.

Summary

- The transfer of heat Q that leads to a change ΔT in the temperature of a body with mass m is $Q = mc\Delta T$, where c is the specific heat of the material. This relationship can also be considered as the definition of specific heat.

Conceptual Questions

What three factors affect the heat transfer that is necessary to change an object's temperature?

The brakes in a car increase in temperature by ΔT when bringing the car to rest from a speed v . How much greater would ΔT be if the car initially had twice the speed? You may assume the car to stop sufficiently fast so that no heat transfers out of the brakes.

Problems & Exercises

On a hot day, the temperature of an 80,000-L swimming pool increases by 1.50°C . What is the net heat transfer during this heating? Ignore any complications, such as loss of water by evaporation.

$$5.02 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$$

Show that $1 \text{ cal/g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} = 1 \text{ kcal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$.

To sterilize a 50.0-g glass baby bottle, we must raise its temperature from 22.0°C to 95.0°C . How much heat transfer is required?

$$3.07 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

The same heat transfer into identical masses of different substances produces different temperature changes. Calculate the final temperature when 1.00 kcal of heat transfers into 1.00 kg of the following, originally at 20.0°C : (a) water; (b) concrete; (c) steel; and (d) mercury.

Rubbing your hands together warms them by converting work into thermal energy. If a woman rubs her hands back and forth for a total of 20 rubs, at a distance of 7.50 cm per rub, and with an average frictional force of 40.0 N, what is the temperature increase? The mass of tissues warmed is only 0.100 kg, mostly in the palms and fingers.

$$0.171^\circ\text{C}$$

Temperature Change and Heat Capacity

A 0.250-kg block of a pure material is heated from 20.0°C to 65.0°C by the addition of 4.35 kJ of energy. Calculate its specific heat and identify the substance of which it is most likely composed.

Suppose identical amounts of heat transfer into different masses of copper and water, causing identical changes in temperature. What is the ratio of the mass of copper to water?

10.8

- (a) The number of kilocalories in food is determined by calorimetry techniques in which the food is burned and the amount of heat transfer is measured. How many kilocalories per gram are there in a 5.00-g peanut if the energy from burning it is transferred to 0.500 kg of water held in a 0.100-kg aluminum cup, causing a 54.9°C temperature increase?
- (b) Compare your answer to labeling information found on a package of peanuts and comment on whether the values are consistent.

Following vigorous exercise, the body temperature of an 80.0-kg person is 40.0°C. At what rate in watts must the person transfer thermal energy to reduce the the body temperature to 37.0°C in 30.0 min, assuming the body continues to produce energy at the rate of 150 W? (1 watt = 1 joule/second or 1 W = 1 J/s).

617 W

Even when shut down after a period of normal use, a large commercial nuclear reactor transfers thermal energy at the rate of 150 MW by the radioactive decay of fission products. This heat transfer causes a rapid increase in temperature if the cooling system fails (1 watt = 1 joule/second or 1 W = 1 J/s and 1 MW = 1 megawatt). (a) Calculate the rate of temperature increase in degrees Celsius per second (°C/s) if the mass of the reactor core is 1.60×10^5 kg and it has an average specific heat of $0.3349 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{C}$. (b) How long would it take to obtain a temperature increase of 2000°C, which could cause some metals holding the radioactive materials to melt? (The initial rate of temperature increase would be greater than that calculated here because the heat transfer is concentrated in a smaller mass. Later, however, the temperature increase would slow down because the 5×10^5 -kg steel containment vessel would also begin to heat up.)

Temperature Change and Heat Capacity



*Radioactive spent-fuel pool at a nuclear power plant. Spent fuel stays hot for a long time.
(credit: U.S. Department of Energy)*